FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:40:53 ON 13 FEB 2002

=> file medline
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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 16:49:08 ON 13 FEB 2002

FILE LAST UPDATED: 12 FEB 2002 (20020212/UP). FILE COVERS 1958 TO DATE.

On April 22, 2001, MEDLINE was reloaded. See HELP RLOAD for details.

MEDLINE now contains IN-PROCESS records. See HELP CONTENT for details.

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The OLDMEDLINE file segment now contains data from 1958 through 1965. Enter HELP CONTENT for details.

Left, right, and simultaneous left and right truncation are available in the Basic Index. See HELP SFIELDS for details.

THIS FILE CONTAINS CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS FOR EASY AND ACCURATE SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION.

=> s lysostaphin
L1 362 LYSOSTAPHIN

=> s l1 and (systemic or intravenous or parenteral)
160702 SYSTEMIC
7 SYSTEMICS
160706 SYSTEMIC
(SYSTEMIC OR SYSTEMICS)
194629 INTRAVENOUS
52427 PARENTERAL
141 PARENTERALS
52482 PARENTERAL
(PARENTERAL OR PARENTERALS)
L2 8 L1 AND (SYSTEMIC OR INTRAVENOUS OR PARENTERAL)

=> d bib,kwic 1-8

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 8 MEDLINE
AN 1998287571 MEDLINE
DN 98287571 PubMed ID: 9624475
TI **Lysostaphin** treatment of experimental methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus aortic valve endocarditis.
AU Climo M W; Patron R L; Goldstein B P; Archer G L
CS Department of Internal Medicine, Medical College of Virginia Campus of Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia, USA.. CLIMO.MICHAEL@RICHMOND.VA.GOV
NC R37 AI35705 (NIAID)
SO ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS AND CHEMOTHERAPY, (1998 Jun) 42 (6) 1355-60. Journal code: 6HK; 0315061. ISSN: 0066-4804.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English

FS Priority Journals
EM 199808
ED Entered STN: 19980820
Last Updated on STN: 20000303
Entered Medline: 19980813
TI **Lysostaphin** treatment of experimental methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus aortic valve endocarditis.
AB . . . aureus with reduced susceptibility to vancomycin has prompted a search for new and novel therapeutic agents active against S. aureus. **Lysostaphin**, a peptidase produced by Staphylococcus simulans, specifically cleaves the glycine-glycine bonds unique to the interpeptide cross-bridge of the S. aureus cell wall. The effectiveness of various regimens of dosing with **intravenous lysostaphin** was compared to that of vancomycin in the rabbit model of aortic valve endocarditis caused by a clinical methicillin-resistant S. aureus isolate. All animals were treated for a total of 3 days. The most active regimen, **lysostaphin** given three times daily, produced sterile vegetations in 10 of 11 treated rabbits, with a mean reduction in vegetation bacterial. . . controls. In contrast, vancomycin given twice daily sterilized no vegetations and reduced vegetation bacterial counts by only 4.8 log10 CFU/g. **Lysostaphin** given once daily was less effective, reducing mean vegetation bacterial counts by only 3.6 log10 CFU/g, but the combination of **lysostaphin** once daily and vancomycin twice daily reduced the mean vegetation bacterial density by 7.5 log10 CFU/g, a result that was significantly better than that for either regimen alone ($P < 0.05$). **Lysostaphin** was well tolerated by the rabbits, with no evidence of immunological reactions following up to 9 weeks of **intravenous** administration. We conclude that **lysostaphin** given alone or in combination with vancomycin is more effective in the treatment of experimental methicillin-resistant S. aureus aortic valve. . .
CT . . .
*Endocarditis, Bacterial: DT, drug therapy
Endocarditis, Bacterial: MI, microbiology
Heart Valve Diseases: DT, drug therapy
Heart Valve Diseases: MI, microbiology
Lysostaphin: PD, pharmacology
***Lysostaphin: TU, therapeutic use**
Methicillin Resistance
Rabbits
*Staphylococcal Infections: DT, drug therapy
*Staphylococcus aureus: DE, drug effects
CN 0 (Antibiotics, Peptide); EC 3.4.24.75 (**Lysostaphin**)

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 8 MEDLINE
AN 96110949 MEDLINE
DN 96110949 PubMed ID: 8557357
TI Staphylococcus aureus binding to human nasal mucin.
AU Shuter J; Hatcher V B; Lowy F D
CS Department of Medicine, Montefiore Medical Center, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, New York 10467, USA.
NC AI07183-13 (NIAID)
HL02990 (NHLBI)
HL37025 (NHLBI)
SO INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, (1996 Jan) 64 (1) 310-8.
Journal code: GO7; 0246127. ISSN: 0019-9567.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199602
ED Entered STN: 19960312

Last Updated on STN: 19960312
Entered Medline: 19960226

AB Colonization of human nasal mucosa with Staphylococcus aureus sets the stage for subsequent **systemic** infection. This study characterizes S. aureus adhesion to nasal mucosa in vitro and investigates the interaction of S. aureus with. . . the bacteria significantly reduced adherence to mucin. 125I-labelled nasal mucin bound to two surface proteins (138 and 127 kDa) of **lysostaphin**-solubilized S. aureus. Binding to human nasal mucin occurs in part via specific adhesin-receptor interactions involving bacterial proteins and the carbohydrate. . .

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 8 MEDLINE
AN 95145215 MEDLINE
DN 95145215 PubMed ID: 7842932
TI Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus infection and its treatment in burned patients.
AU Huan J N; Chen Y L; Ge S D
CS Burn Institute, Changhai Hospital, Shanghai.
SO CHUNG-HUA WAI KO TSA CHIH [CHINESE JOURNAL OF SURGERY], (1994 Apr) 32 (4) 244-5.
Journal code: D86; 0153611. ISSN: 0529-5815.
CY China
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA Chinese
FS Priority Journals
EM 199503
ED Entered STN: 19950316
Last Updated on STN: 20000303
Entered Medline: 19950309

AB Burn wound and **systemic** infections caused by methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) were analysed in 95 patients. Results showed that both 95 (92.2%) out of. . . MRSA. Wound MRSA infection could be found in patients with variety of severity and in any kind of wound, while **systemic** MRSA infection was often occurred in extensive burn patients. The isolated MRSA were most resistant to cephalosporins and sensitive to vancomycin. In order to control wound MRSA infection, **Lysostaphin** which is active against these organisms could be used as a topical antimicrobial.

CT Check Tags: Female; Human; Male
Administration, Cutaneous
Burns: DT, drug therapy
*Burns: MI, microbiology
Lysostaphin: AD, administration & dosage
*Methicillin Resistance
*Staphylococcal Infections: DT, drug therapy
*Staphylococcus aureus: DE, drug effects
Vancomycin: TU, therapeutic. . .

CN EC 3.4.24.75 (**Lysostaphin**)

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 8 MEDLINE
AN 92271448 MEDLINE
DN 92271448 PubMed ID: 1589957
TI **Lysostaphin**: immunogenicity of locally administered recombinant protein used in mastitis therapy.
AU Daley M J; Oldham E R
CS Agricultural Research Division, American Cyanamid Co., Princeton, NJ 08540.
SO VETERINARY IMMUNOLOGY AND IMMUNOPATHOLOGY, (1992 Mar) 31 (3-4) 301-12.
Journal code: XCB; 8002006. ISSN: 0165-2427.
CY Netherlands
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English

FS Priority Journals
EM 199206
ED Entered STN: 19920710
Last Updated on STN: 20000303
Entered Medline: 19920625
TI **Lysostaphin**: immunogenicity of locally administered recombinant protein used in mastitis therapy.
AB A recombinant bactericidal protein, recombinant **lysostaphin** (r-**lysostaphin**), that may be useful as an intramammary therapeutic for Staphylococcus aureus mastitis in dairy cattle, was evaluated for immunogenicity to. . . variety of other species when administered parenterally, oral administration failed to elicit a significant immunological response. Similarly, intramammary infusion of r-**lysostaphin** failed to elicit significant serum titers in the bovine until 18-21 infusions were administered (total administered dose of 2-3 g. . . titers from dairy cattle which did develop an immune response were predominantly of the IgG1 subclass. Dairy cattle with significant anti-**lysostaphin** titers showed no deleterious symptoms (anaphylaxis, etc.) upon subsequent infusion, and these titers did not effect the in vitro bacteriostatic activity of r-**lysostaphin**. Intramammary infusion of r-**lysostaphin** does not elicit any observable effects on the host animal or on the potential efficacy of the recombinant molecule. Intramammary. . .
CT Check Tags: Animal; Female; Male
Administration, Oral
*Antibody Formation: IM, immunology
Cattle
Infusions, Parenteral
Lysostaphin: AD, administration & dosage
***Lysostaphin: IM, immunology**
*Mastitis, Bovine: TH, therapy
Mice
Mice, Inbred BALB C
Rabbits
Rats
Rats, Inbred Strains
Recombinant Proteins: AD, administration. . .
CN 0 (Recombinant Proteins); EC 3.4.24.75 (**Lysostaphin**)

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 8 MEDLINE
AN 89199628 MEDLINE
DN 89199628 PubMed ID: 2467987
TI Establishment of an experimental model of a Staphylococcus aureus abscess in mice by use of dextran and gelatin microcarriers.
AU Ford C W; Hamel J C; Stapert D; Yancey R J
CS Infectious Diseases Research, Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, MI 49001.
SO JOURNAL OF MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY, (1989 Apr) 28 (4) 259-66.
Journal code: J2N; 0224131. ISSN: 0022-2615.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 198905
ED Entered STN: 19900306
Last Updated on STN: 19960129
Entered Medline: 19890516
AB . . . after infection. Enzymatic digestion of the abscess contents allowed analysis of the host and bacterial cell populations and treatment with **lysostaphin** permitted differentiation between phagocytosed and free bacterial populations of S. aureus. Phagocytosed but viable S. aureus comprised c. 50% of. . . a borderline MIC value but was quite active. However, the MIC values were quite predictive of antibiotic cures

in a **systemic**-lethal S. aureus infection in mice.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 8 MEDLINE
AN 89108579 MEDLINE
DN 89108579 PubMed ID: 2643566
TI Antibody response to Staphylococcus aureus surface proteins in rabbits with persistent osteomyelitis after treatment with demineralized bone implants.
AU Thomas V L; Sanford B A; Keogh B S; Triplett R G
CS Department of Microbiology, University of Texas Health Science Center, San Antonio 78284-7758.
NC 1 T32 AI07271 (NIAID)
85260
R01 AI17242 (NIAID)
SO INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, (1989 Feb) 57 (2) 404-12.
Journal code: GO7; 0246127. ISSN: 0019-9567.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 198903
ED Entered STN: 19900308
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19890301
AB . . . persistence of Staphylococcus aureus osteomyelitis. Thirty-one rabbits with chronic osteomyelitis of the tibia established by day 21, were started on **systemic** antibiotics followed by either no additional treatment or debridement plus either DBP (with or without supplemental antibiotics) or supplemental antibiotics. . . out by intact organisms and were unreactive by immunoblot against antigens derived from cells pretreated with pronase, proteinase K, or **lysostaphin**. These results indicate that the major response was directed against staphylococcal cell surface proteins. Surprisingly, only one major band (molecular. . .

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 8 MEDLINE
AN 74262149 MEDLINE
DN 74262149 PubMed ID: 4525537
TI **Systemic lysostaphin** in man--apparent antimicrobial activity in a neutropenic patient.
AU Stark F R; Thornsvard C; Flannery E P; Artenstein M S
SO NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, (1974 Aug 1) 291 (5) 239-40.
Journal code: NOW; 0255562. ISSN: 0028-4793.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
EM 197408
ED Entered STN: 19900310
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19740830
TI **Systemic lysostaphin** in man--apparent antimicrobial activity in a neutropenic patient.
CT . . .
*Agranulocytosis: CO, complications
Cellulitis: DT, drug therapy
Cellulitis: MI, microbiology
Cephalothin: PD, pharmacology
Drug Evaluation
Leukemia, Myelocytic, Acute: CO, complications
***Lysostaphin: TU, therapeutic use**
Methicillin: PD, pharmacology

Microbial Sensitivity Tests
Penicillin Resistance
Pneumonia: DT, drug therapy
Pneumonia: MI, microbiology
*Staphylococcal Infections:. . .
CN EC 3.4.24.75 (**Lysostaphin**)

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 8 MEDLINE
AN 69012331 MEDLINE
DN 69012331 PubMed ID: 5683827
TI **Lysostaphin**: an enzymatic approach to staphylococcal disease. 3. Combined **lysostaphin**-methicillin therapy of established staphylococcal abscesses in mice.
AU Dixon R E; Goodman J S; Koenig M G
SO YALE JOURNAL OF BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE, (1968 Aug) 41 (1) 62-8. Journal code: XR7; 0417414. ISSN: 0044-0086.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 196812
ED Entered STN: 19900101
Last Updated on STN: 19900101
Entered Medline: 19681206
TI **Lysostaphin**: an enzymatic approach to staphylococcal disease. 3. Combined **lysostaphin**-methicillin therapy of established staphylococcal abscesses in mice.
CT Check Tags: Animal; Male
Abscess
*Antibiotics: AD, administration & dosage
Drug Synergism
Injections, Intravenous
Kidney: MI, microbiology
*Kidney Diseases: DT, drug therapy
Lysostaphin: TU, therapeutic use
*Methicillin: AD, administration & dosage
Mice
*Staphylococcal Infections: DT, drug therapy
CN 0 (Antibiotics); EC 3.4.24.75 (**Lysostaphin**)